## AUSTRALIA.

American Stages and Stage . Drivers.

Visit to the Gold Fields and the Murray River,

The American Miners and the Mining Interest.

THE DEMAND FOR AMERICAN BREADSTUFFS.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE

Efforts of Loyal Americans to Capture and Destroy the Vessel.

Our Echuca Correspondence.

Bay before yesterday I took the Melbourne and Baltrain for the latter place, with the design of visiting interior and forming some idea of the resources and alia Felix. After a ride of nearly two hours the train Geelong, forty miles distant. The road followed out covered in large fields with rocks lying on the art of the land being appropriated for the purpose of heep runs. At Geelong, a town of twenty thousand in-abiliants, the train stopped fifteen minutes. Geelong the rival city of Melbourne, is situated on an ion of the same bay, and possesses a fine harbor, nited commerce, its chief source of wealth now fine agricultural country in the vicinity. The ness by its now vastly superior neighhas blighted the growth of the town, insomuch that

and shows signs of decay.

In Geelong to Buninyong the country is alternately and undulating, and little cultivated. The villages way resemble the stations on our own Western At Buninyong we entered the auriferous re-

ing into the character of mountain landscape.

At half past ten in the morning we reached Ballarat, d is the second largest place in the colony of The town derived its existence entirely from ch gold discoveries in the vicinity. The houses are red, and order yields to the high claims of the uartz beds upon which they are built.

usul at Melbourne, and who has made my jourhis own opportunity to visit the interior, we ral of the diggings, alluvial and "deep sinkrith in the radius of half a mile, the whole soil has water, and then it is not a perpetual supply, but needy say washing over the dirt thrown up by the first diggers, one place we had a conversation with six Chinamen—I dealth and a conversation with six Chinamen—I dealth and the place "would no pay." At another point further we came across a European working alone. By him were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that were informed that his "chum" was sick, and that the present of the majority of the couplers of the "washing." He plied by filling his pan (about eighteen in-hes in moter and shaking the stones and to off. After a few moments the contents of the jan rereduced in bulk to the size of prince of the place that he will not be mysteries of the "washing." He present of hulk to the size of prince and the proper to say that the little size of of the companies located off, until nothing reduced that this would pay well were pay has moved produce as much, but his not being content of the companies located here being three bundred it three feets and the size of of the companies located here being three hundred it they say and most double her requiring no argument. From these "shall, sinkings" we waked to the "deep sinkings" on the Hill.—a fact requiring no argument. From these "shall, sinkings" we waked to the "deep sinkings" on the left hundred it they say a gloss and the left hundred it they say and limit the left his two de there say not the sound pay well was a sinkings" on the left hundred it they say a gloss and the said of the companies located here being three hundred it they say a gloss and the said of the sa

one of the companies located here being three hundred and thirty feet deep, and one of the drifts eight hundred feet in length. This company was working from the summit of the hill. Another was established in the bottom of an immense excavation which cut the hill in two. On the sides of this excavation quariz reefs could be traced in every direction, imbedded in a very fine white pipe clay. The works had several tunnels running into different parts of the hill, and, on cutting through, were used to carry away the barren dirt. After visiting several of these tunnels we walked to the crushing mill, where the quartz was being crushed and the powder run over blankets submerged in a constant stream of water. In these larger companies steam power and a great deal of machinery are used. The gold found is generally very fine, or in takes, the magnets being almost exclusively confined to a region higher up, called Nuggetty Valley. Although there are considerable quantities of gold taken out, it does not pay on the average. "Poor man's diggings," so common in California, are almost unknown here. Successful mining depends upon large in vestments of capital. One man informed me that he had, up to that time, worked his claim for five years, and it was just beginning to yield a return. I found the larger number of working men realized from ten shillings (two dollars and a hall) to three pounds (fifteen dollars) proweek. It is only the lucky few who succeed tolerably well, and an almost infinitely smaller number grow rich. Wherever you find enterprise and adventure combined there you will find the American in his proper element. The great event of 1852, the year in which the gold discoveries in Victoria were published to the world, structed the attention of the veteran miners of California Australia, in other respects a field too barren and limited for Yankee energy, new attracted thousands of adventurers from our own an artiferous regions. The men, incread element never locative and colonial government instituted a burdensom

fol struggie, insomach that the government was obliged to withdraw from the original position and make a compromise.

The American influence has been a beneficial one regarding the interests of the miners; otherwise the gold wealth of Anatralia would long ago have been impover-tished and dwarfed by the world, grasping policy of the government. The agricultural interest, limited as it is in many respects, has sever been properly developed—at the result of solithe legislation. The mining interest has the Americans to thank for saving it from the same ratious consequences.

Passing the night at Ballarst, yesterday morning we took the exach for Daylesford and Malmebury. The country was rough, but imperfectly settled and without built roads. The opening of the country has been entirely owing to American onterprise. An English coach driver will answer on a well macadamized road, but the American offerest care surpass everything in the "bush." Indeed, so great is the confidence of the people here in the skill of the American in this line that they will wait over a whole day rather than have an English driver. I can give my voice also in approbation of the skill of American drivers. I have travelled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have travelled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough roads, but nothings to surpass the "bush," roads of American drivers. I have traveled over many rough ro

driver, especially their ardor, laid on the whip and shouted. In a monished at the apparition—for tipms not nothing test to them—of a Yankee "stage" four hours ahead of the usual time.

Although the coach and luggage arrived are and sound, but one passenger stuck on through the whole trip. He of course was a Yankee. The Englishmen for several days after straggled tute town—some on foot, others on horse-back or in the English coach which brought up the rear. The trip of the Yankee "stage" was thoroughly commented on and discussed. Whatever was the tenor of these discussions, the upshot of the whole aftair was eventually satisfactory to Cobb & Co. The Vankee line got all the traffic. A journey either way to Melbourne or Ballarat was considered an adventure and an interesting subject of conversation for its months after. As may be expected, the English line was soon run off the road. The cumbrous, clumps, old-fashioned coach which had its day of glory on good reads in England could not compete with Yankee "stages," invented for the backwoods. I believe to-day nothing but "Cobb & Co. In coaches in this region, as a vehicle of this description, with any other name than Cobb & Co. on its door panels, it not considered of any consequence whatever.

By the time we reached Maimshury it was quite dark. We here struck the Echuca Rallroad, and without halting pushed on by the first train to Sandhurst. The up train from Melbourne having arrived by nine P. M., by a quarter past eleven P. M. we reached the end of our day's journey. At neon to-day we took the cars for this place. Echuca is a small town, but of some importance, as it stands at the terminus of the Melbourne and Echuca Rallway, and upon the Murray river, the principal water post of the whole was a small own, but of some importance, as it stands at the terminus of the Melbourne and Echuca Rallway, and upon the Murray iver, the principal water course of australia. The town now has a population of the boats used for the navigation of the duray in the structure of th

clippers on the books for a return voyage within a week.

To one accustomed to the inexhaustible treasures of fertile soils, plenty of rain, and every resource essential to the prosperity and growth of a great nation, as is found in every part of our own land, Australia presents a rather forlorn picture. The only field in which capital can find a comparatively safe investment is wool growing. Although the gold bearing region keeps up a regular annual income, gold mining is a poor foundation for national prosperity. It is a curious fact that it costs more than as an onnee of gold is worth to bring it into the market. A country without agricultural resources can never attain higher than an existence from hand to mouth. It is surprising that the majority of the Australian towns already show signs of decay. Melbourne alone keeps up an appearance of vitality, and it is extremely doubtful whether Australia will ever be more than Melbourne and Sydney.

Our Melbourne Correspondence.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 10, 1865.

The Visit of the Shenandoah to Melbourne—Efforis for Her
Destruction by Loyal Americans—The Indemnity Quation-Diffusion of American Ideas-American Mer-

chants, dc.

By the latest advices from California we have reserved full accounts of the depredations committed by the Shenandoah. As this steamer visited this port, made some repairs and sailed with a large cargo of coal, a few inci-

nancon. As this steamer visited this port, made some repairs and sailed with a large cargo of coal, a few incidents in her career may not be uninteresting. The parties engaged were all Americans. The information I received during my recent visit to the gold fields.

Upon the arrival of the pirate Shenandoah a league was at once formed for her destruction. Information of the intention was sent to a certain number of hardy Americans at the diggings. In an increabily short time sufficient volunteers were secured to carry out the scheme. The prominent parties chartered a small steamer in port and the volunteers were ordered to report for duty. The men came forward and received their instructions. Each man was to provide himself with a pistol and an American axe handle; the former to be used in case of extreme necessity, but the latter for actual work in knocking down the crew after boarding, and sufficiently stupifying them until well secured and sent below, to prevent alarm. As soon as the boarding party was in possession, the chartered steamer was to tow the pirate down the bay, meanwhile getting up steam, after which the chartered steamer was to be set steam, after which the chartered steamer was to be set adrift, and the Shenandeah, with her new crew, was to sail for an American port. Everything was in readiness for the work, and was conducted with such secrecy that even the owners of the chartered steamer were not aware of the service in which she was to be employed. The next night was the appointed time to make the attack;

but, unfortunately, on the morning of that day the pirate went into dock for repairs.

Undaunted by this defeat, some of the same party planned a new scheme. The purpose now was to destroy the pirate by a torpedo placed in front of the dock. In order to clude detection this means of destruction was arranged in a more scientific manner. For instance, the powder was purchased by different persons, in different quantities, without the knowledge of each other. The man who constructed the case of the torpedo knew nothing of the one who was to charge it, and the latter knew nothing of the persons who were to convey it to the wharf, and these were to know nothing of those who were to take it off, while those who planted it were to know nothing of those who were to discharge it, and others on watch. The scheme worked perfectly, and the torpedo was planted directly in the path of the steamer as the would finat out. Watchmen were on duty night and day, and the person who was to set the torpedo off was conscaled within one hundred yards of the pirate. order to clude detection this means of destruction was

present were Judge Morse, S. D. Morris, Esq., District Attorney; D. M. Stone, Esq.; C. J. Lowber, Esq.; J. Douglass, Esq.; Isaac Van Anden, Esq.; Thos. Kinsella, Dr. Norris, John D. McKenzie, Cornellus Sprague, A. A. Benson, Dr. Hull and Alderman Carman. Two ex-Mayors of the city sent in their names to be used as the meeting thought proper in getting up a mass meeting, and said they were in favor of restoring the Union under the constitution. A committee of arrangements was appointed, with power to add to their number, and consists of the following gentlemen:—E. J. Lowber, D. M. Stone, A. A. Benson, Isaac Van Anden and Dr. Hull. The committee are to meet again on Monday might.

ILLNESS OF MR. Moses F. Odell.—Mr. Moses F. Odell, late member of Congress from Brookiyn, and at

Odell, late member of Congress from Brooklyn, and at present the Naval Officer of the port of New York, has present the Naval Officer of the port of New York, has been lying dangerously iil by an attack of diphtheria for several weeks past. A few days ago a consultation of four physicians was held at his house to determine the chances in his case, when the unanimous opinion was expressed that the patient could not survive. We are happy to announce, however, that yesterday morning a favorable turn was observable in Mr. Odell's condition, and there is a good prespect for his recovery.

Building Blown Down. At about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, while the wind was blowing with the

Surrians BLOWN HOWS.—At about eleven o'clock en Saurday night, while the wind was blowing with the force of a gale, the front wall of the new building in Warren street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was blown over. The building is one of a row being erected by Mr. Robins.

men, named Cornelius Madden and Henry Farmer, mem-bers of Hose Company No. 10, went to the grocery kept bers of Hose Company No. 10, went to the grocery kept by Nicholas Peper, a German, on the corner of Sixth street and Fillmore place. Here, according to the state-ment of Peper and his wife, they became very disor-derly, apparently anxious to bring about a fight. Peper endured them until about one o'clock yesterday morn-ing, when, wishing to close up, he signified to them that derly, apparently anxious to bring about a fight. Peper endured them nutil about one o'clock yesterday morning, when, wishing to close up, he signified to them that it was time for them to leave. Finding that they would not do so Peper closed up the store. They now became so disorderly that he had to draw a pistol, the sight of which for a moment awed them. No somer, however, had he returned it to his pocket than they were upon him. A seculfic entered the two, soon brought Madden under. The latter, being cheek with his teeth. Farmer, Peper alleges, now advanced, and, while he was engaged, deliberately took from his (Peper's) partialous pocket a pocketbook. On the pisco downing and discharging after them four about from his revolver. The reports of the pisco however, who is advanced in pregnancy, having gone to the assistance of her husband, had been bruishly kicked by one of the rumans in such a manner at to seriously endanger life. The officers, on learning the names of Peper's assailants, repaired to the Forty-fifth precinct station house and Wordiam thereupon sent a platon of men to the house of flose Company No. 10, on North-Second street, near Sixth. On arraying at the plate one of the will be a seriously endanger life. The officers, on learning the manners of Peper's assailants, repaired to the Forty-fifth precinct station house and street, near Sixth. On arraying at the plate on the house of flose Company No. 10, on North-Second street, near Sixth. On arraying at the plate on the house of flose Company No. 10, on North-Second street, near Sixth. On arraying at the plate of the simple of No. 10 connecling resistance. The learner, but without success. They learned, however, that he had some time previously left the building, in company with his brother Terence. Hus brought his prisoner to the station house, where he was properly secured. About half-past six o'clock yesterides who were disposed to reach the street of the station house and locked up. The prisoners were exceeded, but neither the more year the

York.
Interesting religious ceremonies—right rev.
Bishop potter's exhortation—a son of general buell ordained to the diaconate, etc.

Mr. Wm. F. Webb, Rev. Mr. F. C. Wainwright and Rev. H. A. Spafford.

The regular morning service of the Episcopal church was opened by Rev. Mr. Wainwright, the lessons for the day, consisting of the 14th chapter of Ezeknel, and 10th chapter of St. Luke, being read by Rev. Mr. William F. Webb. Between the lessons the canticle Benedicity, consisting of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, being read by Rev. Mr. William F. Webb. Between the lessons the canticle Benedicity, consisting of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, being read by Rev. Mr. William F. Webb. Between the lessons the canticle Benedicity of the 14th chapter and delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion from the following text:—"18th manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscence in the sight of 6cd." St. Paul's Second Epistic to the Corinthians, 4th chapter and 2d verse.

The reverend prelate said they had come together to perform a duty which was one of the most solemn and momentous appertaining to the Church. Two of their brethren were to be advanced from a lower to a higher grade in the ministry, and a third was to be admitted to the holy order of deacon. All of them had had intimate relations with the beloved pastor of the church, and two of them were well known to all present by their faithful labors among them. One of them would in a few days depart to prosecute his labors on an island in the midst of the Pacific Quean, and he was sure that their sympathies would be enlisted in behalf of all the candidates. The ordination was to take place in public, that every one might know what obligations were taken up and assumed by the candidates, and that all might see in the clearest light the full merit of the sacred offices of priest and deacon. The words of the text were again repeated, and the reverend gentleman proceeded to show that the truth of God is of such a nature that when presented aright it commends itself to the hearts and minds of all men. To thus present it was the high and sacred duty to which the candidates before

tory in Thirty-seventh sirrer, between Ligarian and Night avonues where it is allieged he would steep from one to three noise each time. Roundaman McCullough, as in duty bound to do, recently sent Taylor before the Commissioners for trial, charged with being off his post, and on the evidence presented he was found guilty, and at a meeting of the Board on Saturday morning dismissed from the

man's neck, carrying away a portion of the ear, and, passing inward, glanced around and deeply embedded itself among the muscles at the back of the neck. Instantia after firing the pistol Taylor started to escape, when roundsman McCullough caught him by the coat sice, e and attempted to detain him, but Taylor broke away and fled down Ninth avenue to Thirty-seventh street, thence down to Tenth avenue, pursued by officers Morcness and Fitzgeraid, of the Twentieth precinct, who arrested him. The prisoner was then confronted with the wounded roundsman, who identified him as the man who discharged the pistol. Both parties were taken to the station house, where Drs. Squibb, Otts (police surgeon) and Rosers were summoned to attend the roundsman. After two hours' labor the surgeons succeeded in removing the builet from the officer's neck, and they expressed the opinion that he would recover. Roundsman McCullough is in the station house, and yesterday morning he seemed to be comparatively comfortable.

Taylor, the accused, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bodge, when officer Morenes appeared and deposed to hearing the report of a pense, appeared and deposed to hearing the report of a pense, appeared and deposed to hearing the report of a pense, appeared and developed to hearing the report of a pistol, immediately after which he saw Taylor running through Thirty-seventh street. He pursued and arrested him. On the officer's affidavit the magistrate committed Taylor to await the result of his victum's injuries. Search was made for the pistol which the prisoner had, but it could not be found, it is though the threw the weapon away while endcavoring to escape.

Taylor is thirty-four years of age and a native of Ireland. He has a wife and several children living at No. 444 West Thirty-second street.

The accused denies his guilt, and when asked for the pistol which he was known to carry he told Capitain Walling it dropped from his pocket while pursuing the man who shot roundsman McCullough, and was lost. Mrs. Taylor, ho

City Intelligence.

Tur Park —Since the sudden suspension of skating the Park has been a minor attraction, and has been eclipsed by other places of amusement. But on the 22d, during the time devoted to the celebration of the birthday of Washington, there was quite a rush of pedestrians and pleasure seekers in carriages, and 4,800 vehicles entered the Fifth Avenue gate during the four hours when the attendance was at its height.

A PUBLIC NECESTRY FOR THE PREVENTION OF FERRY ACCURANTA —For the past fifteen years people having the best interests of the public at heart have been endeavoring to coax, shame or force the various ferry companies plying boats between this city and the different suburban cities to put up gates, barriers or some manner of ample protection for the thousands of men, women and children daily riding upon their steamers, so that it may become impossible for an accident to occur by falling between the prow of the vessel and the wharf of the sip. As the ferries are at present managed the danger to life and limb is imminent. The wonder is that more persons are not killed or maimed. There are no measures taken to prevent those upon the boats from risking a leap to the wharf, nor for keeping back the crowds of reckless and impatient men standing upon the dock waiting for an opportunity to jump on board. It may frequently occur that a man from one direction comes in violent collision with a man from another direction, when one of two things must occur. They both fall into the river and are drowned, or are crashed to death between the heavy steamer and the bridge. It is time that the individuals managing these corporations were taught that upon them, and upon them alone, depends the remdy as well as the great responsibility for the deaths which have occurred from their criminal neglect of the simplest and easiest of safe-guards. They have been advised and cautioned long enough. It is now very probable that, unless they take the limit in time and crect barriers upon the eages of their bridges, or upo

gates of the various associations, has been formed, which met in avenue A yesterday, when a permanent organization was effected, and delegations of additional trade societies were admitted as members. Various plans to secure legislation on the subject were discussed, but nothing definitive was resolved upon. Another meeting of this committee is to take place on Sunday next.

BURGLANY IN BROADWAY.—On Saturday evening the

the second floor of premises No. 489 Broadway, was burglarously entered by means of false keys. The burglars nacked up about \$2,000 worth of goods, which they placed in sacks, but before being able to escape with the plunder 'bey became frightened and fied. Subsequently the attention of officers Stephenson and Jackson, of the Eighth precinct, was called to the matter, and on searching the premises they found the stolen goods. No clue has been obtained of the burglars.

Shooting at an Oppicer.—At a late hour on Saturday

The following letter from ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, is addressed to Mr. F. Wood, of this city:—

The following letter from ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, is addressed to Mr. F. Wood, of this city:—

Remons, Va., Feb. 12, 1866.

Dasa Sm.—The past and the present both justify me to myself in appealing to you, sir, for such information and counsel, if you have it, as will relieve my mind and heart of the painful doubt and anxiety which oppress them respecting the fate, not only of the Southern States and people, but of the republic, and of the civil liberty which it was created to cettablish and defend. My own views are, in a word, nothing in my present position to be heeded even, much less to be made known with any hope that they would prevail. You know my position before the war, "To fight in the Uaton, under the express letter of the constitution—to take up arms by the sovereign authority of States—to repel invasion, and to suppress insurrection."

I assented to secession on the grounds of Mr. Madison, that it was at most but a revolutionary remedy in the conflict of sovereignties among the States of the Union; that if successful it would preserve constitutional limitations, defend the right of self-government, and secure civil liberty; and if unsuccessful, that it would leave us at least as we were anti-telum, under the sagis of the constitution of the United States, as the suprema law of the nation and all its parts, the Confederate States remaining bodies politic, or sovereign States, still in the Union.

The revolution of sovereignties was unsuccessful, never consummated Confederate independence, and never for one moment took a single State out of the Union, but left each and all as they were under the federal constitution, bound by its compacts and protected by its provisions and guarantees. By the result of the war the Union was not restored, for it was never destroyed or broken; it was not to be "reconstitution; States were still States; citizens were still citizens; federal rights and relations were still the same; jobigations and duties were the same; jurislegen and protection and penalities were

stitution respected and nonored, and obeyed as they really exist, and have ever since 1757 existed, without any reconstruction?

A year ago you implored the Southern people to return to the Union on a basis of equality and fraternity. This you did from the hall of the House of Representatives, where we have no representatives now, while we are paying heavy excise duties and other taxes. During the war you were manfully opposed to it, but you were for the return of the South, and for the Union on an amicable adjustment of all questions at issue. You did not believe that the differences existing were either irreconcisible or to be determined and adjusted only by the aword. The main difference, that of slavery, has since been determined forever we conclusts beefs. I am convinced that it could never have been settled in any other way, and that for that reason the war itself was provident al, it was suffixed the Union from the list base, unless it has unixed the constitution. But if the war has destroyed the later, it has destroyed the former forever. Why have you been sient so long! What is the state of national affairs, present and prospective? Let me hear from you soon. Very truly your friend.

JOSEPH CREEK, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died in Caledonia, a little town of Wisconsin, on world, died in Caledonia, a little town of Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of one hundred and forty-one years. Twice three score and ten years may be called a ripe old age. He attained an age greater by twenty years than that enjoyed by the next oldest man of modern times, Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the French National Assembly, who was called the "Dean of the human species," and who died at the age of one dock's defeat, was an old man when Jackson defeated Packenham at New Orleans, venerable when Taylor whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrandered to Grant.

whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrandered to Grant.

Joseph Crele was born of French parents, in what is now Detroit, but which was then only an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church in that city establishes this fart beyond a doubt. He was a resident of Wisconsin for about a century, and was the "oldest citizen" in that State beyond any dispute. Whenever the "oldest citizen" was alluded to every Wisconsonian declared Joseph Crele was the man meant. He was first married in New Orleans in 1735, after having grown to be a batchelor of thirty. A few years after his marriage he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Hefore the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before, and many years before the litigants were dreamt of.

For some years past he had resided at Caledonia with a daughter by his third wite. This child was a little over sevenity years of age a couple of years ago, but we do not know whether she survives her father or not. He was sixty-nine when she was born. Up to 1864 Mr. Crele was as hale and hearty as most men of seventy. He could walk several miles without fatigue, and was frequently in the habit of "chopping" wood for the family use. He went to all elections, and, from the time he first voted for Washington, he had always voted the straight-out Union ticket. He had no had habits, except that he was an inveterate smoker; but that is not considered among the small vices in the land of Grant and She man. In person he was rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime—a century or so before—a man of sinewy strength. Of late years a hauntung sense of lone

SHIPPING NEWS.

SEN RISES. 6 30 | MOON SETS MOOTH 4 PG

Port of New York, February 25, 1866.

Port of New York, February 25, 1866.

Steamship St Lawrence (Br., James, London Jan 26, via Portland Feb 23, with mass and 32 passengers, to Grannell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly gaies the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.

Steamship Fab-Ree, Sterling, St Jago Feb 17, with sugar, &c. to Waydell & Co. Experienced very heavy NE gales south of Hatteras.

Steamship Fab-Ree, Sterling, St Jago Feb 17, with sugar, &c. to Waydell & Co. Experienced very heavy NE gales south of Hatteras.

Steamship Research, which steet, New Orleans Feb 19, with mides and passengers, to JH. Cromwell & Co. Experienced Step 11, with mides and passengers, to Jas A Raynor.

Steamship Revening Star, Quick, New Orleans Feb 17, and S W Pass 18th, via Fortress Monroe 24th, with mides and passengers, to D N Carrington. Feb 17, with mides and passengers, to D N Carrington. Feb 18, at SW Pass, passed ship Oid Dominion, of Richmond, Me, in tow. Had a botsterous passage, encountering heavy head winds and strong gales from NE.

Steamship Baltimote, Lewis, Washington, with mide, to Jas Hand.

Bark Mandarin (Nor), Russiad, Amor, 107 days (passed St Heliens Jan 24), with teas, to Brown Hens & Co.

Brit Safo (Isla), Cascae, Castellamare, 61 days, with fruit, &c. to Jawrence, Giles & Co.

Brit Safo (Isla), Cascae, Castellamare, 61 days, with wine, cort, &c. to Hagemever & Brunn.

Brit Village Relie (Br), Ogitive Clenfuegos, 19 days, with molasses, to F I Nerius & Son. Had very heavy weather; lott deek load.

Brit Safo (Isla), Cascae, Castellamare, 61 days, with lumber, to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brit Village Relie (Br), Ogitive Clenfuegos, 19 days, with molasses, to F I Nerius & Son. Had very heavy weather; lott deek load.

Brit Safo (Isla), Cascae, Castellamare, 61 days, with lumber, 10 doyske & Marray.

Beh Margaret Am (Br), Whempley, Halifax for Philadelphia.

Sch Cos Log., — Gliebethport for Providence.

Schr Ids I, Beares, Boston.

Schr Jos Log. Marrenton, Higgine, Frovidence for Elizabethport.

Schr Mali I, Beares, Boston.

Schr Jos Log. Schremen

Brig Eurus, from Port au Prince. Wind at sunset NNW.

IDE.
DEMARARA, Feb 4—In port brig Mississippi, White, for saltmore, to sail Stn.
Halifax, NS, Feb 15—Cld bark Donau, Meyer (of and rom Bremen), NYork; brig Hannah G, Easton, Wilming-

BATAPASA, gus, tolod for Philadelphia.

NEVASSA, Feb S.-In port bark Chanticleer, Benthall, for Ballimore, dic; brig Romance, Buncan, for do do.

PALENNO, Jan 24—Sid schr Concordia (Br.), Baltimore, Rio JARRIRO, Jan 16—In port barks St Ursula, Lanfare, for Nyork, unc; Amazon, Helmsly, from and for Baltimore, 14th. ST HELENA, Jan 22—Art bark Jane, Baker, Fuscion Nort; schr Sea dull, Jackman, Port Natal for Boston. St Jones, PR, Feb 14—In port brig Eleanora (Sr., Foxwell, from Baltimore, art Jan 25, for Arnelbo same day, for fainh dig; schr Percless, Fatterom, for Baltimore same day, for Jago, Feb 17—In port bark Morning Star, Waugh, for Nyork, dig. Skd 13th, brigs. W B Forrest, Coniey, Boston; 15th. Flora, Mayo, Nyork via Guantenamo.

St Jones, MS, Feb 16—Art sinjt Island Home, Mann, Boston; barks Sarah M Dodman, Durkee, do; Lord Chancellor, McDonald, do. Cld 23d, brig John W Lovitt, Gilliatt, Savannah.

McDonald, do. Cld 23d, brig John W Lovitt, Gilliatt, Savannah.

American Forts.

BOSTON, Feb 24. AM—Arr steamship Ashland, Norton, NYork; schrs Nellie Tarbox, Penddeton, Wilmington, NC; Emma Bacon, Bearse, Baitimore. Cld steamer Wim Kennedy Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; barks John Glipin (Br), Whiting, Cape Town, GGH; Oriental, Nickerson, Norlass, Bounding Billow, Vidulleh. NYork; brig Jacinta (Br), Simpson, Clenfaegos; schrs Francis L Steele, Sedrick Norfolk; Alfred Chase, Wixon, NYork.

25th—Arr steamer Norman, Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE, Feb 22—Arr bark Crakos, Kelly, Rio Janero; brigs Water Witch, Knight, St Jago de Clibs; Chesapeske (Br), Steed, Demarara; Frances Jane, Martin, St Johns, PR; schr Ann S Brown, Baker, NYork.

23d—Arr schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Nevassa. Cld brig Leonard Myers, Wicks, NYork. Sid 22d, brigs Castor, St Johns, PR; Waredale, Guantenamo; schr Jonas Smith, Cuba.

Cuba.

CHARLESTON, Feb 20—Below, a schr. Sid brig Crocus,
Mansen, Georgetown, SC; schra Mary Mankin, Taylor, Boston: B N Hawkins, Wyatt, NYork.

CITY POINT, Va. Feb 25—Sid steamers Saratoga, Albemarle, and Baltimore. NYork.

NEW ORLEAMS, Feb 18—Arr steamship Cuba; Sundberg, Baltimore ita Havana; ship Culonist (Br), Fearson, Liverpool, bark Nouville Merique (Fr), Blanc, Vera Cruz, brig Heraid, Tuen, Philadelphin; schrs Hanna (Br), Dalil, Sissai, Harrist (Br), Philadelphin; schrs Hanna (Br), Dalil, Sissai, Harrist (Br), Philadelphin; schrs Hanna (Br), Dalil, Sissai, Harrist (Br), Philadelphin; schrs Harrist (Br), Below, Schra Lizie Batcheider, English, From Accoming up, bark Dency, from Havana; brig Nueva Sabina (Br), From do; schrs Lizie Batcheider, English, from Boston; Isane Morse, Bresidved, from Nfork, Cil ship Nubis (Br), McLaughin, Harre; schr Henry Travers (Br), Bichards (Ulla Island, McGinnis, Cow Bay, CB, NGFOLK, Feb 21—Arr brigs Nich (Br), Kellin, NYork, FORFILAND, Feb 22—Arr brigs Munic Miller, Anderson, Matanzas; Peerless (Br), Bonboff, do; N Stowers, Stowers, Cardenas; schr C F Young, Hutchinson, Inagua, Returned bark Wm H Handali.

234—Arr brigs P I Nevius (Br), Stanwood, Sierra Morena via Cardenas; HB Emery, Bradford, Phatanzas. Cld bark Rashel, Mitchell, Matanzas; schr Harriet Baker, Webber, Gardenas.

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